

OUTCOME DOCUMENT 6TH UfM TRADE AND INVESTMENT FORUM RABAT, MOROCCO, 7 NOVEMBER 2024 Driving green and

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> Global trade and investment are increasingly connected to carbon emissions. While accelerating trade over land and across maritime routes has translated into a larger carbon footprint, trade remains crucial for the exchange of resources and products necessary for the green transition. The climate crisis and its multiple repercussions raise questions about the ways in which trade can contribute to reducing carbon emissions and contribute to the zero-net-emission goal. At the same time, new opportunities are available for sustainable investment and green growth. Turning climate and environmental challenges into opportunities is becoming fundamental and robust policy frameworks in trade and investment
> The Forum was inaugurated by Hamed El Etreby are essential.

Acting upon the mandates of the UfM Ministeri-

Mediterranean, with the support of the German Development Cooperation, held the 6th UfM Trade and Investment Forum in Rabat, Morocco, on 7 November 2024.

This year's edition brought together over 100 participants comprising a broad spectrum of high-level speakers, partners and stakeholders from different sectors of the Euro-Mediterranean Region to discuss the current regional dynamics with a focus on green transition, green investment, green jobs and sustainable supply chains. A recording of the forum is available here.

who welcomed the participants, explained the rationale and purpose of the Forum, took stock of the current realities and challenges in the reals on Trade, the Secretariat of the Union for the gion, and showcased the efforts underway by the



UfM within the framework of the UfM Hub for **First session:** Jobs, Trade and Investment.

This was followed by the Opening Remarks delivered by Mr. Youssef Zahoui (Director of International Trade – Ministry of Industry and Trade), who briefed the participants on Morocco's vision for a sustainable, inclusive and responsible economy. He touched on the country's efforts towards green transition, digitalisation, and encouraging public-private partnerships. For her part, H.E. Patricia Llombart Cussac (Ambassador of the EU to the Kingdom of Morocco) stressed the need to mitigate the high environmental and ecological costs of overland and maritime trade through sustainable responsible investment.

The Forum has yielded the following findings and recommendations:

- There is a need to address the persisting green and blue skill gaps in the region in order to accompany the green and blue transitions.
- Given the high environmental and ecological cost of trade, sustainable and responsible investments should be leveraged to mitigate the climate implications of trade.
- There is a major concern regarding the envisaged difficulties associated with implementing the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and the readiness of EU neighbors to adapt in time.
- Regulatory reforms would be of paramount importance to make the application of the Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) possible. MSMEs will need financial and technical support and PPPs should

- be further encouraged to mitigate the CBAM repercussions.
- Countries should invest more in decarbonization. This includes investing in TVET and skilling and a shift in the socio-cultural mindset.
- The EU association and trade agreements need a proper update to reflect the current realities in the region.
- There needs to be a functioning connection between the EU's Green Deal and the interconnection with the partners, and more emphasis on the transfer of knowledge.
- States should create an ecosystem that would be conducive to the cultivation of entrepreneurship, the smooth transition to low-carbon economy, and the attraction of responsible FDIs.
- Innovative green and blue funding instruments including hybrid instruments and debt swaps are crucial for decarbonization of industry and trade.
- Regional cooperation and inter-operability are conducive to just transition across the region. Multilateralism is part of the answer to the transition challenge.
- The Union for the Mediterranean can play an important role in green transition through promoting green-blue transition and providing targeted capacity building aimed at upskilling and re-skilling of relevant actors across the region.

Session two:

- Bilateral agreements are a catalyst for green investment and job creation in the Mediterranean.
- There is a huge potential for EU investments in the Southern Mediterranean countries, currently accounting for only 24% of all FDIs in these countries.
- The EU aims to mobilize sustainable private sector investment through efforts like the Global Gateway Strategy and Team Europe
- Green manufacturing, green entrepreneurship, green synergies, green analysis, and access to green finance all form part of the greater green transition mosaic.
- Policies should be informed by inclusive

- multistakeholder dialogue involving rural communities, women associations, and other segments that are usual not given enough advocacy or ones that are not visible enough by the policy-making circles.
- Attracting impact investment has several prerequisites, including coordinated inter-sectoral and inter-institutional work and multi-stakeholder dialogue within each country.
- Team Europe Initiative for Jobs through Trade and Investment is a best practice that aims at scaling job creation through developing meaningful regional initiatives.
- There needs to be a coordinated definition of what constitutes a green job and a green activity. There is no convergence on definitions so far.
- Data is crucial for analysing the realities associated with green transition and green jobs on the ground. The lack of relevant data series in many countries and the lack of standardization of data across the region are both barriers to proper analysis.

Session three:

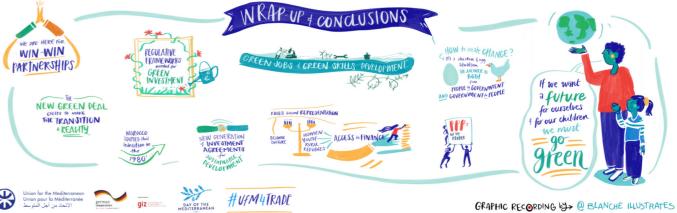
- Climate change has a direct and profound effect on supply chains. Global politics.
- Regulatory restriction on supply chain monitoring is meant to enable sustainability but are also perceived as diverting resources and hindering the private sector.
- Smart logistics that leverage technology can lead to efficient supply chains for several sectors like textiles, energy, food and beverages and car manufacturing.
- Challenges to supply chain sustainability include, inter alia, the lack of civic awareness, improper understanding of the return on green investment, the lack of proper monitoring mechanisms, misinformation, and limited access to technology, etc.
- Sustainable solutions and practices must make business-sense in order for them to be applicable and, eventually, bankable.
- Geographical proximity of the supply chain components is not a guarantee of sustainability per se. Other dynamics should be taken into consideration.



















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